

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION

of

NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES

in

JAPAN

Number 18

March 1947

PART IV

SOCIAL

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PART IV

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SECTION 1

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

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NUTRITION

1. The total caloric consumption per capita in Tokyo during February decreased approximately seven percent from November to 1,921 while protein intake increased from 56.5 in November to 57.9. The decreased caloric consumption in February was due to the increase in grain products. Processed vegetables consumed in February increased from the November total while all other vegetables decreased.

2. The eight cities surveyed in February showed 1,884 calories consumed in February as compared with 1,968 in November. Proteins consumed in February increased slightly over November to 60.5. The consumption of grain products and processed vegetables increased 34 and 70 percent respectively. Potatoes and leafy green vegetables consumed in February decreased from 536.9 and 109.6 calories in November to 163.9 and 65.1 respectively.

3. The 27 prefectures surveyed in February showed a decrease of eight percent in calories bringing the February figure to 2,165. Proteins, fats and carbohydrates also decreased in February. Potatoes and leafy green and yellow vegetables consumed in February decreased to 274.1 and 76.1 from 536.1 and 131.6 calories respectively in November.

4. Data from the four coal mines showed a decrease in calories due to the low sweet-potato consumption. Leafy green vegetables consumed in February decreased from 184.7 calories in November to 53.4.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Tuberculosis

5. A plan for the control of tuberculosis in Japan was formulated by the Ministry of Welfare providing for the augmentation of the personnel trained in the administrative and clinical function control of tuberculosis at the central and local government

levels; the establishment of advisory councils and working committees to coordinate plans with the Bureau of Preventive Medicine; increase and improvement of the various medical, nutritional and hospital facilities for the care of tuberculosis patients; augmentation and support of the work of the Antituberculosis Association; propagation of antituberculosis knowledge throughout the school system and various organizations interested in tuberculosis control; continuation and enlargement of the scope of the BCG tuberculosis inoculations; and revision of the Antituberculosis Act to meet the latest scientific viewpoint and procedures.

Diphtheria

6. Diphtheria incidence in February decreased to 2,662 from 2,810 in January. The case rate decreased from 50.1 per 100,000 per annum in January to 47.5. Deaths increased to 307 in February from 262 the previous month. The death rate was 5.5 per 100,000 per annum.

Dysentery

7. Dysentery cases in February numbered 229 with 45 deaths while the case rate and deaths per 100,000 per annum were 4.1 and .8 respectively. The total incidence in January was 232 with 66 deaths.

Typhoid Fever

8. Incidence of typhoid fever in February decreased from 1,100 in January to 828 but deaths from typhoid increased from 110 to 141. The case rate per 100,000 per annum was 14.8 and the death rate was 2.5 as compared with January's 19.6 and 2.0 respectively.

Paratyphoid Fever

9. Paratyphoid incidence in February decreased to 185 from 224 in January. The case rate was 3.3 per 100,000 per annum as compared with 4.0 in January. The total deaths in February increased to 15 from 11 in January.

Smallpox

10. In February smallpox cases numbered 49 and the rate per 100,000 per annum was .9, a decrease from the revised total of 67 cases and a rate of 1.2 per 100,000 per annum in January. Deaths from smallpox in February numbered six as compared with five in January.

Typhus

11. Typhus cases in February decreased from a revised total of 228 in January to 155, a rate per 100,000 per annum of 2.8, but the total deaths increased from 13 in January to 17. The death rate per 100,000 per annum was .3.

Malaria

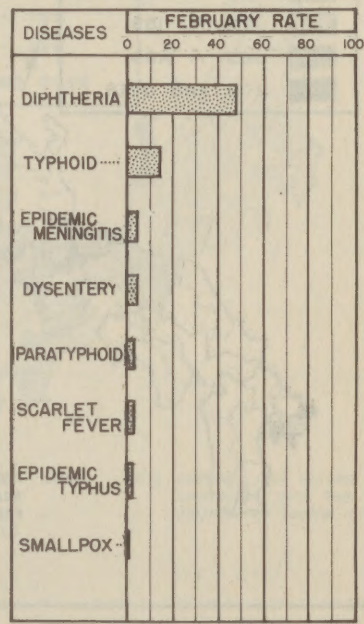
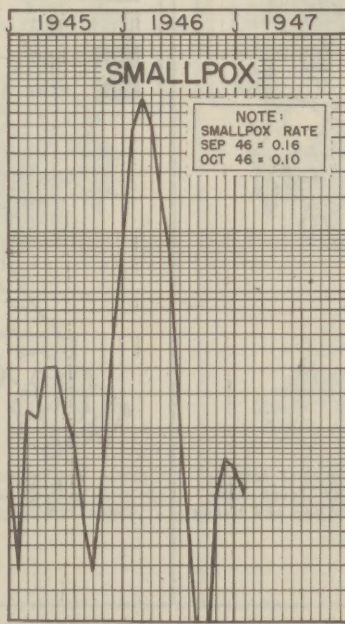
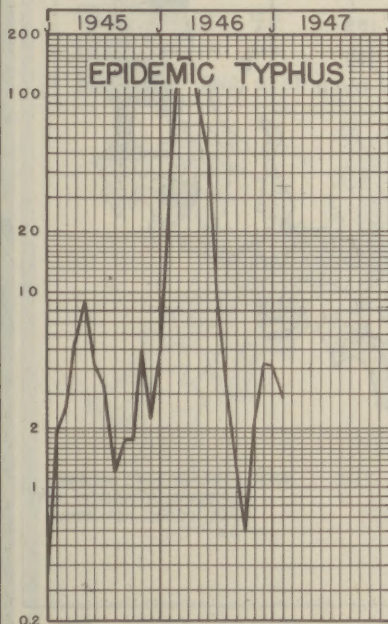
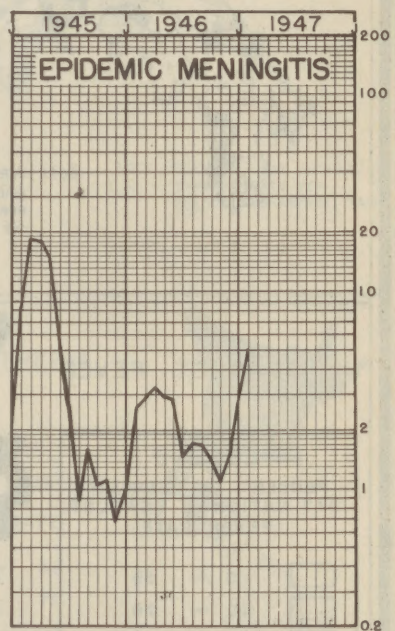
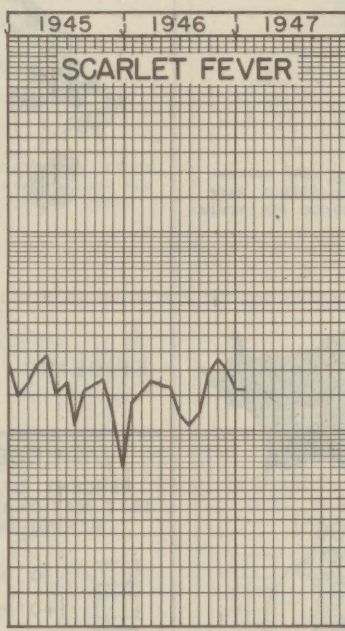
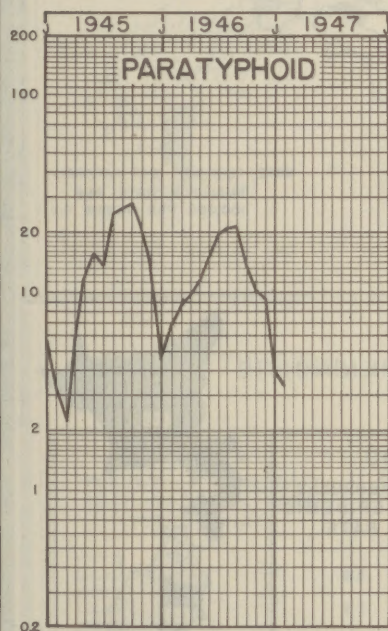
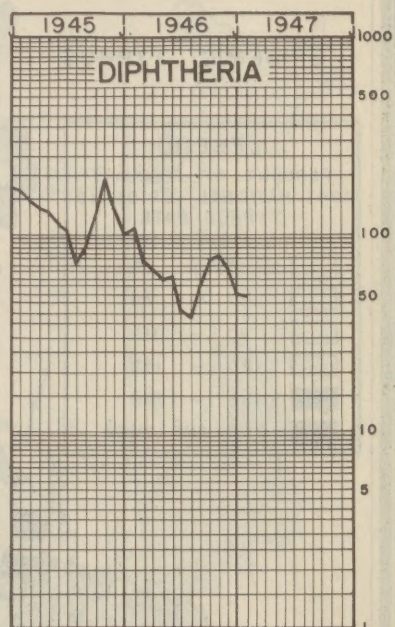
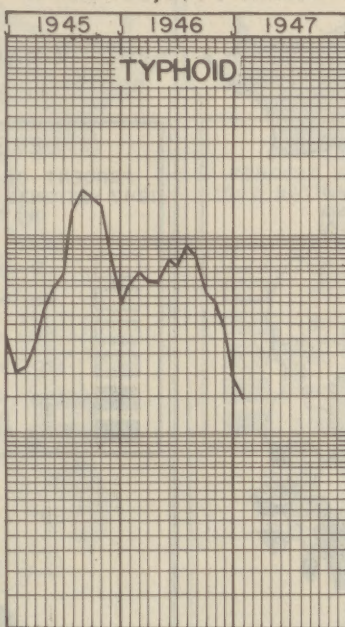
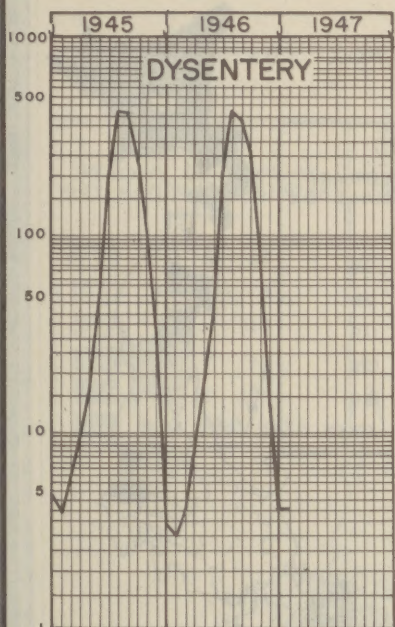
12. Malaria incidence decreased from 635 in January to 581 in February. The rate per 100,000 per annum was 10.4. Deaths increased from one in January to four in February.

Scarlet Fever

13. In February the scarlet fever incidence decreased to 175 from 182 in January while deaths increased to seven from one in

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

SINCE JANUARY 1945
RATE / 100,000 / ANNUM



NOTE: ON SEMI-LOGARITHMIC CHARTS EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

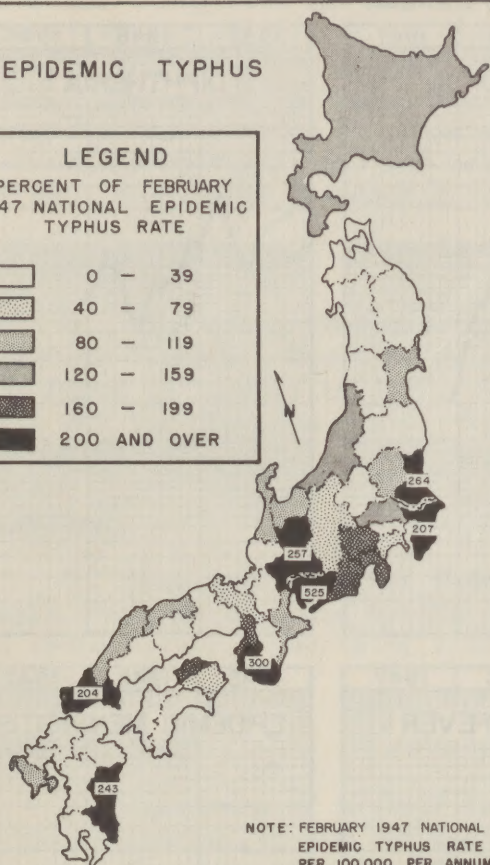
BY PREFECTURES

EPIDEMIC TYPHUS

LEGEND

PERCENT OF FEBRUARY
1947 NATIONAL EPIDEMIC
TYPHUS RATE

	0 - 39
	40 - 79
	80 - 119
	120 - 159
	160 - 199
	200 AND OVER

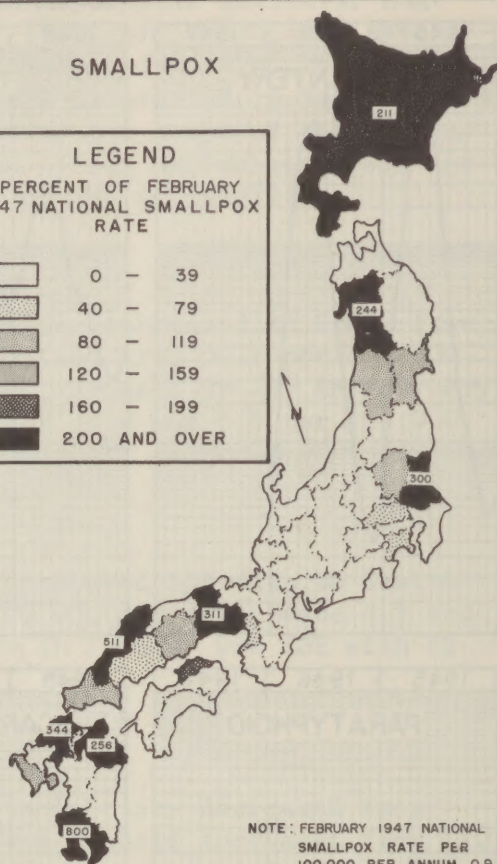
NOTE: FEBRUARY 1947 NATIONAL
EPIDEMIC TYPHUS RATE
PER 100,000 PER ANNUM
2.8

SMALLPOX

LEGEND

PERCENT OF FEBRUARY
1947 NATIONAL SMALLPOX
RATE

	0 - 39
	40 - 79
	80 - 119
	120 - 159
	160 - 199
	200 AND OVER

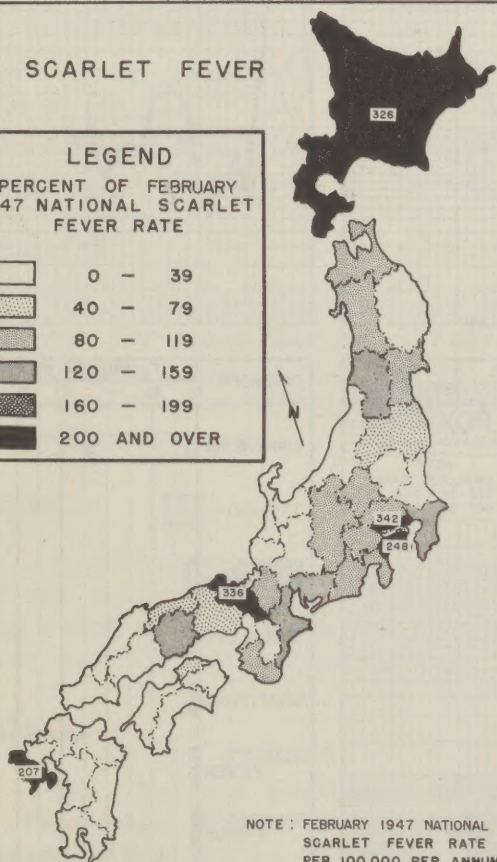
NOTE: FEBRUARY 1947 NATIONAL
SMALLPOX RATE PER
100,000 PER ANNUM 0.9

SCARLET FEVER

LEGEND

PERCENT OF FEBRUARY
1947 NATIONAL SCARLET
FEVER RATE

	0 - 39
	40 - 79
	80 - 119
	120 - 159
	160 - 199
	200 AND OVER

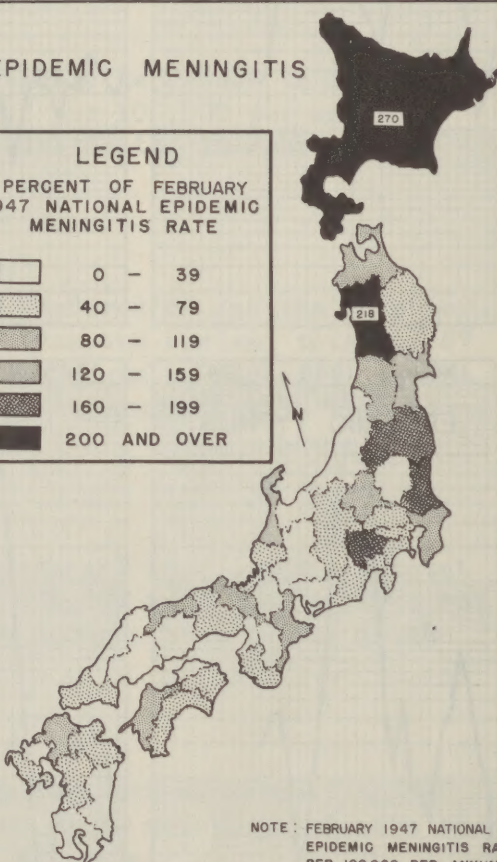
NOTE: FEBRUARY 1947 NATIONAL
SCARLET FEVER RATE
PER 100,000 PER ANNUM
3.1

EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS

LEGEND

PERCENT OF FEBRUARY
1947 NATIONAL EPIDEMIC
MENINGITIS RATE

	0 - 39
	40 - 79
	80 - 119
	120 - 159
	160 - 199
	200 AND OVER

NOTE: FEBRUARY 1947 NATIONAL
EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS RATE
PER 100,000 PER ANNUM
5.0

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN · MAR 47

NUMBER 90A

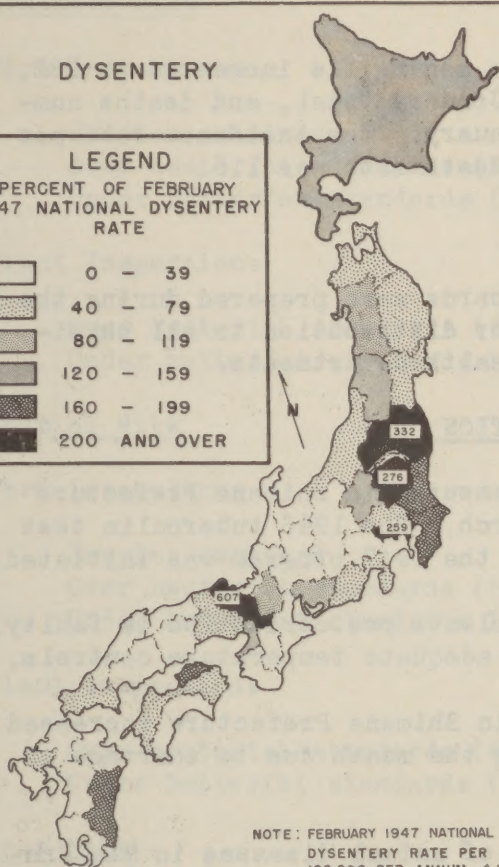
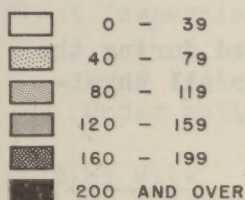
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES

DYSENTERY

LEGEND

PERCENT OF FEBRUARY
1947 NATIONAL DYSENTERY
RATE

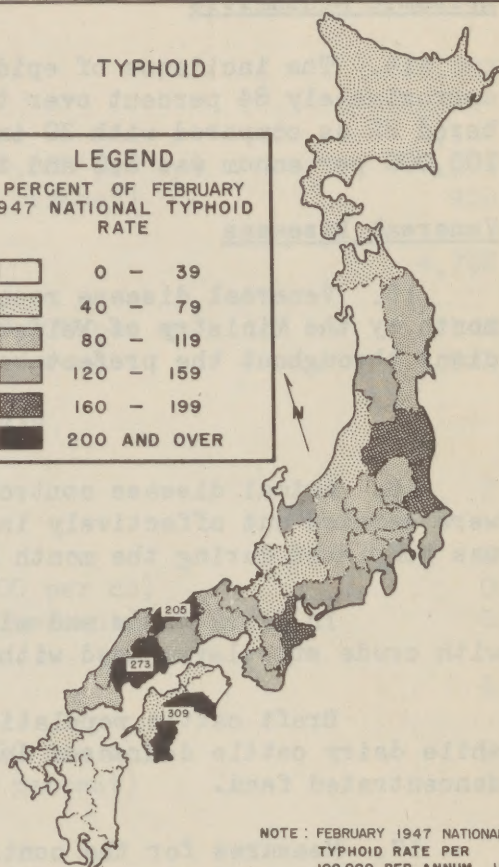
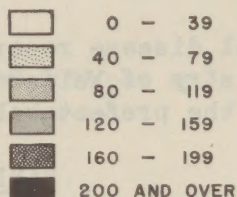


NOTE: FEBRUARY 1947 NATIONAL
DYSENTERY RATE PER
100,000 PER ANNUM 4.1

TYPHOID

LEGEND

PERCENT OF FEBRUARY
1947 NATIONAL TYPHOID
RATE

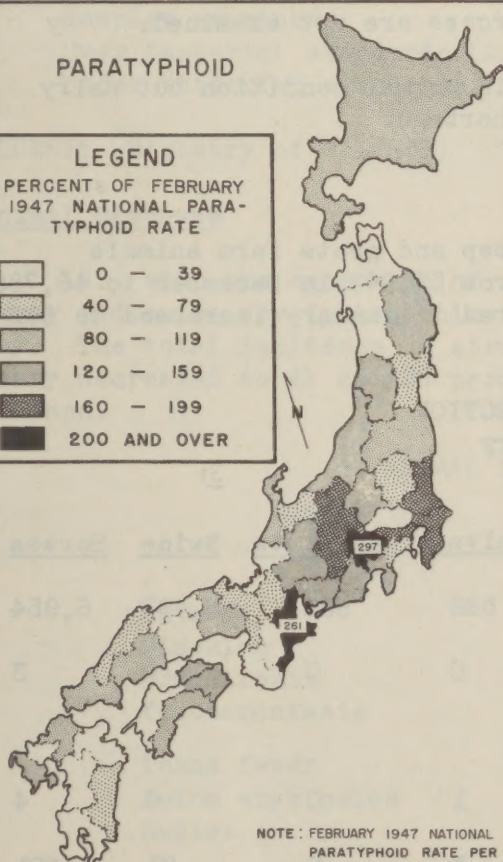
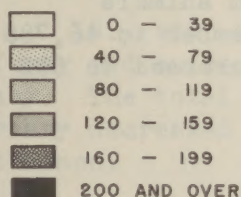


NOTE: FEBRUARY 1947 NATIONAL
TYPHOID RATE PER
100,000 PER ANNUM 14.8

PARATYPHOID

LEGEND

PERCENT OF FEBRUARY
1947 NATIONAL PARA-
TYPHOID RATE

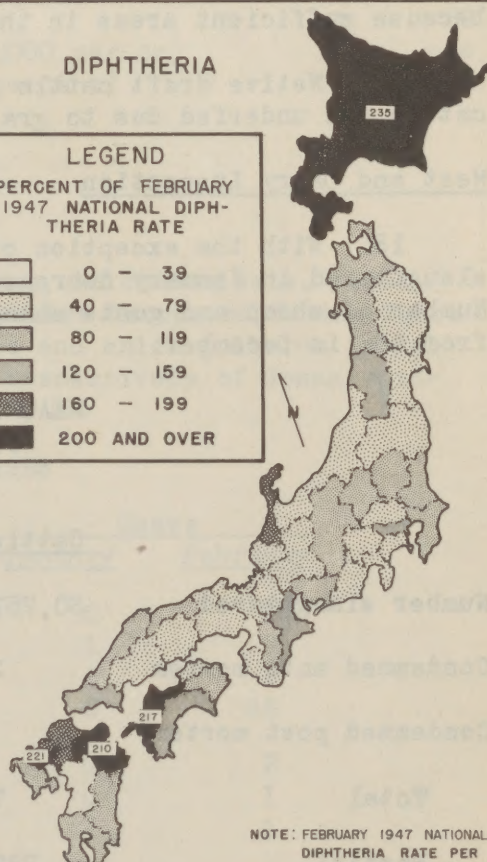
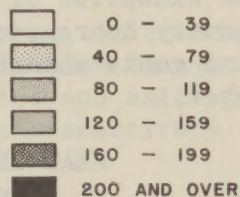


NOTE: FEBRUARY 1947 NATIONAL
PARATYPHOID RATE PER
100,000 PER ANNUM 3.3

DIPHTHERIA

LEGEND

PERCENT OF FEBRUARY
1947 NATIONAL DIPH-
THERIA RATE



NOTE: FEBRUARY 1947 NATIONAL
DIPHTHERIA RATE PER
100,000 PER ANNUM 47.5

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

GHQ-SCAP

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January. The case rate per 100,000 per annum was 3.1 and the death rate was .1.

Epidemic Meningitis

14. The incidence of epidemic meningitis increased to 282, approximately 84 percent over the January total, and deaths numbered 82 as compared with 30 in January. The incidence rate per 100,000 per annum was 5.0 and the death rate was 1.5.

Venereal Diseases

15. Venereal disease report cards were prepared during the month by the Ministry of Welfare for distribution to all physicians throughout the prefectural health departments.

SANITATION

16. Animal disease control measures in Shimane Prefecture were carried out effectively in March. The 1946 tuberculin test was completed during the month and the 1947 program was initiated.

In dairy farms and milk plants pasteurization is faulty, with crude autoclaves used without adequate temperature controls.

Draft cattle population in Shimane Prefecture increased while dairy cattle decreased during the month due to shortage of concentrated feed.

17. Measures for the control of animal diseases in Mie Prefecture were satisfactory in March. The 1946 tuberculin test program was completed during the month. Inspection is maintained in all slaughter houses but ante and post mortem procedures are faulty because sufficient areas in the carcass are not examined.

Native draft cattle are in normal condition but dairy cattle are underfed due to grain shortage.

Meat and Dairy Inspection

18. With the exception of sheep and goats farm animals slaughtered in January decreased from 52,943 in December to 46,786. Number of sheep and goats slaughtered in January increased to 602 from 466 in December.

MEAT INSPECTION January

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	30,751	588	602	8,493	6,954
Condemned ante mortem	2	0	0	0	3
Condemned post mortem					
Total	7	1	0	0	4
Partial	287	5	0	31	221
Viscera	5,563	33	0	2,574	630

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

MILK INSPECTION

January

Ordinary Milk

Farm inspections	6,293
Samples examined	8,137
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	277
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	938
Plant Inspections	4,765
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	142
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	551

Special Milk

Farm inspections	2
Samples examined	2
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0
Plant inspections	4
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0

Goat Milk

Farm inspections	29
Samples examined	60
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	4
Under butterfat standards (3.9 percent)	5

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

Animal Diseases

19. With the exception of anthrax, trichomoniasis, Texas fever and swine erysipelas animal diseases decreased during February. The total incidence of strangles and chick pullorum in February decreased to 41 and 26 percent respectively of January incidence.

ANIMAL DISEASES

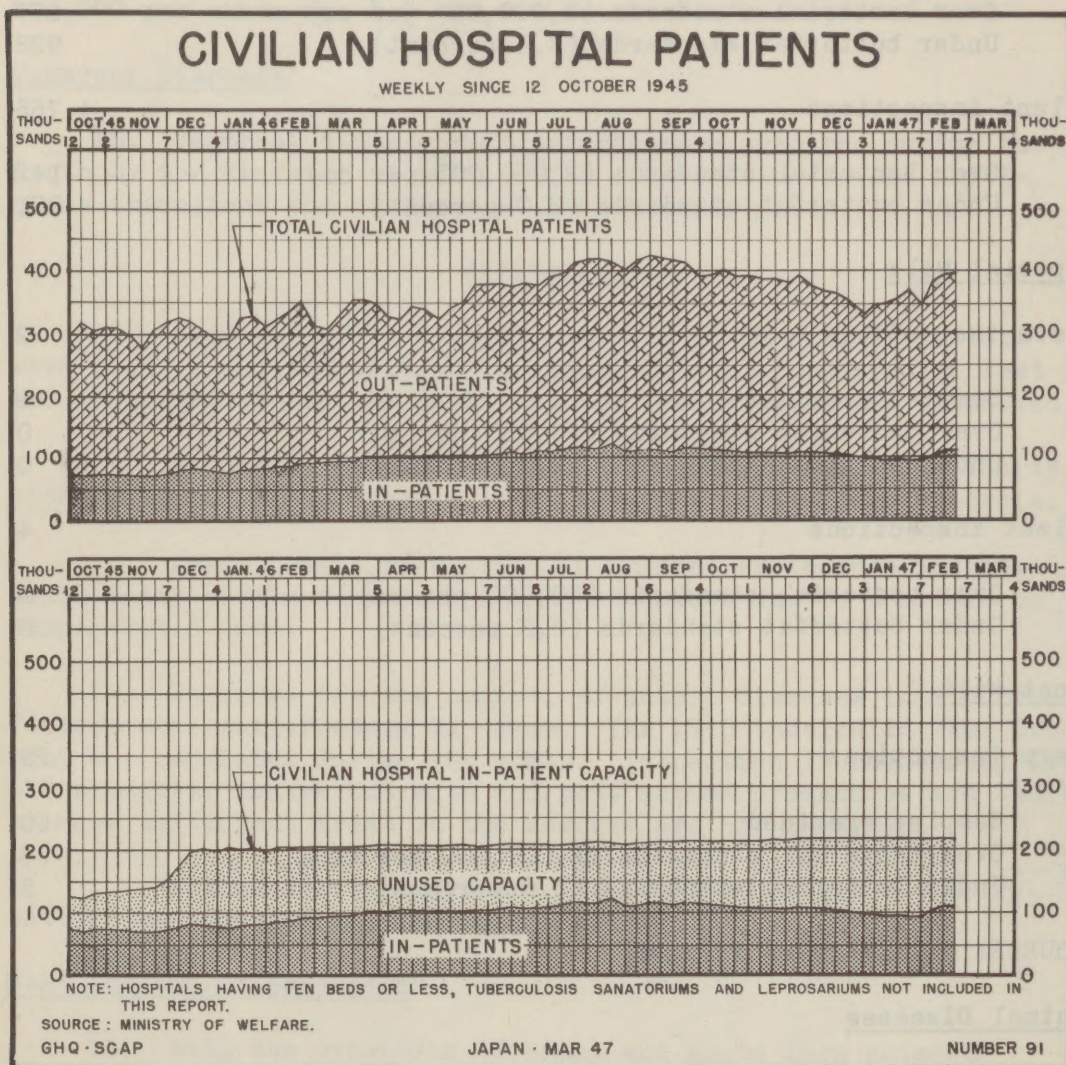
	Cases	
	January	February
Anthrax	0	1
Blackleg	1	0
Brucellosis	6	2
Trichomoniasis	76	96
Texas fever	0	2
Swine erysipelas	0	1
Rabies	1	1
Strangles	183	75
Equine infectious abortion	14	0
Equine infectious anemia	36	27
Chick pullorum	7,764	2,063

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

Medical Affairs

20. On 28 February there were 3,131 hospitals with a total bed capacity of 217,047, of which 109,996 were occupied. From 1 to 28 February 1,103,111 persons received out-patient treatment.



21. A Ministry of Education plan was introduced to abolish the medical semmon gakko (second-class medical schools).

Of 51 medical semmon gakko inspected by a committee appointed by the Ministry of Education 45 were classified in the "A" group and six in the "B." The "Class A" schools will be allowed to continue their medical education programs until present students are graduated. The "Class B" institutions will suspend their courses at once.

Graduates of the "A" schools after one additional year of study and one year internship will be eligible to take the national examination for medical licensure. The students of "B" schools will be transferred to vacancies in "A" schools with a repetition of the year just completed and then continue their education as specified for the "A" school students.

The students of "Class B" schools may be absorbed by university preparatory schools (koto gakko). The junior and senior students of medical semmon gakko may be admitted to the second and third year respectively of the university preparatory school while freshmen and sophomores may be admitted to the first year.

The over-all medical education plan is scheduled to be completed by 1950 when medical semmon gakko which have been raised to university standard will continue as medical schools. Others which cannot meet the requirements of a university-type medical school will cease to exist.

Dental Affairs

22. Of the 22,288 primary and middle schools in Japan 9,693 are receiving part-time dental service consisting of periodical examinations, limited treatment and instruction in oral hygiene.

The National Government appropriated ¥ 260,000 for this program in 1946 and this sum was supplemented by varying amounts from each prefecture.

23. Nine dentists were re-established in practice during the month while approximately 720 dentists remained to be rehabilitated.

Nursing Affairs

24. The Model Demonstration College of Nursing held its first graduation exercise on 25 March at the Central Red Cross Hospital. Sixty-three nurses received certificates for the four-year course and 150 Red Cross Hospital nurses received certificates for the two-year course. Of the latter group 80 are remaining to complete the four-year college course.

25. The four-week refresher course in nursing for education leaders sponsored by the National Nurses Association opened on 13 March at the Central Red Cross Hospital. Nurses from all prefectures were represented.

26. A nurse recruiting program was featured over the radio from 15 to 31 March. The program, which was broadcast three times daily, appealed to high-school graduates.

SUPPLY

Penicillin

27. Production of penicillin during February totaled 255,465,000 units as compared with 156,640,000 in January.

28. The first tank pilot plant for penicillin production was completed by the Toyo Rayon Company in Otsu and operation was begun on 11 March.

Production

29. Production of medical and dental supplies decreased in over-all value from ¥ 272,082,450 in January to ¥ 202,089,666 in February. Production of distribution-controlled medicine and patent medicine increased ¥ 10,742,684 and ¥ 6,315,109 respectively over the January levels.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL SUPPLIES February (yen)

Distribution-controlled medicines	42,641,255
Noncontrolled medicines	50,584,897
Patent medicines	93,740,732

Biologicals

10,366,022

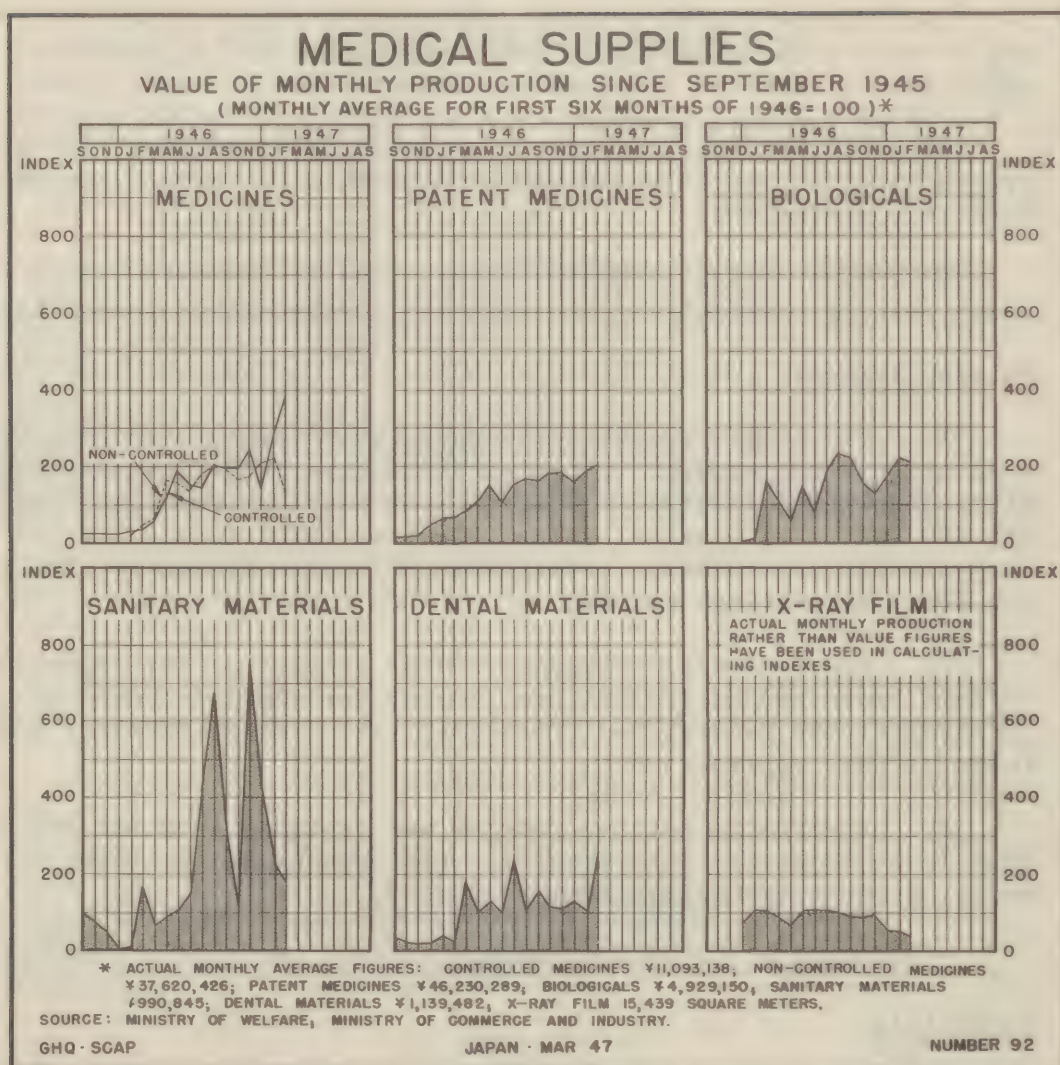
Sanitary materials

1,793,195

Dental materials

2,963,565

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.



30. Typhus vaccine produced in February increased 611,510 cubic centimeters over January and on 28 February there were 5,694,175 cubic centimeters on hand.

STATUS OF BIOLOGICALS
(cubic centimeters)

	Produced in February		On Hand 28 February	
	Crude Vaccine	Finished Vaccine	Crude Vaccine	Finished Vaccine
Cholera vaccine	544,000	26,000	1,172,500	279,840
Plague vaccine	0	0	0	562,800
Typhus vaccine	0	2,450,664	0	5,694,175
Triple typhoid vaccine	1,734,000	787,000	3,830,925	1,645,800
Smallpox vaccine (dose)	444,000	3,910,330	23,520,100	2,505,110
Diphtheria antitoxin vaccine	0	81,900	0	560,239
Diphtheria toxoid vaccine	0	400,000	0	429,710

31. The February production of DDT dust from American DDT concentrate increased approximately 81 percent over the previous month.

INSECT AND RODENT CONTROL SUPPLIES

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>
Rat poison, ANTU	kilogram	8,687	11,804
Rat poison, Nekoirazu	kilogram	1,944	2,723
Rat traps, spring type	each	25,000	30,000
Rat traps, cage type	each	1,000	0
10-percent DDT dust (mixed and milled with American DDT concentrate)	kilogram	33,829	309,666
5-percent DDT residual effect spray (from American DDT concentrate)	gallon	0	50,046
DDT dusters	each	7,842	0

32. During 15 February to 15 March 128,613 pounds of absorbent cotton were produced from imported American raw material, bringing the total production to 484,565 pounds. Stock of raw cotton remaining in factories totaled 594,604 pounds on 15 March.

33. Production of dental instruments in February amounted to ¥ 3,236,307.40.

Distribution

34. Medicines distributed in February amounted to ¥ 23,145,619, a decrease of ¥ 2,083,260 from the previous month. Purchases by the Central Distributing Company in February dropped to ¥ 13,026,874 due to the company's decreasing its inventories in anticipation of dissolution within the next few months.

35. Sales of former Japanese Army and Navy medicines during February amounted to ¥ 6,671,679, an increase of approximately 55 percent over January. Sales were stimulated by holding bazaars in several prefectures. Former Japanese Army and Navy surgical instruments and appliances sold in February amounted to ¥ 584,142.31 as compared with ¥ 98,961.52 in January.

36. Distribution of sanitary materials in February amounted to ¥ 6,202,802, a decrease from the previous month's total but approximately 50 percent greater than the 1946 monthly average.

37. On 1 March the responsibility for distribution of DDT products was transferred from SCAP to the Japanese Government.

38. Sanitary supplies including rubber gloves, ice caps, hot-water bottles, syringes, finger cots and other rubber materials were removed from the controlled list during the month. The using agencies may procure these supplies from wholesale or retail sources without restriction.

NARCOTICS

39. By 31 January 8,987 narcotics dealers had reregistered while 85,881 persons had been registered in 1946. Local wholesalers numbered 210 in 1946, but nine wholesalers were denied registration in January because of inadequate storage facilities. The number of retail registrants declined to 4,942 in January while

there were 6,471 registered in 1946. The decrease was attributed to the practice of many doctors of dispensing their own preparations rather than writing prescriptions.

40. Registered practitioners decreased in January to 66,820 from 70,487 in December 1946 because many veterinary surgeons and dentists are not using narcotics in their practice and did not re-register, while some doctors were registered twice in 1946 through misinterpretation of the narcotics regulations. It is not necessary for a doctor who is registered at his office to register at a hospital in order to prescribe narcotics for the patients of the hospital.

41. Exempt narcotics dealers decreased from 8,643 in December to 4,843 in January due to the decrease of exempt narcotics preparations under new regulations.

42. Marihuana control regulations approved by SCAP during the month prohibit traffic in marihuana for use as a narcotic and authorizes its use as a fiber or for purposes of study to persons licensed by the Ministry of Welfare.

The districts and areas for marihuana cultivation in 12 prefectures will be determined by the Ministers of Welfare and Agriculture and Forestry.

43. Dihydrohydroxycodeinone, used in the preparation of pavinal, a Japanese commercial codeine preparation, was removed from the import program since it may be substituted by codeine phosphate or sulfate. Tropococaine was also removed from the import program because procaine can be substituted for use as a lumbar anesthetic.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Relief Payments

44. Relief payments in February totaled ¥ 156,671,451, a decrease from ¥ 160,232,312 in January. Assistance in kind in February decreased to ¥ 20,365,204 from ¥ 91,344,697 in January. Individuals receiving aid in February decreased to 2,701,670 of whom 98,837 were in institutions.

Budget for 1947-48

45. The budget of the Ministry of Welfare for the fiscal year 1947-48 amounts to ¥ 5,490,041,000.

1947-1948 BUDGET OF MINISTRY OF WELFARE (yen)

Social Bureau	2,598,723,000
Repatriation	1,343,170,000
Medical Affairs Bureau	878,697,000
Insurance Bureau	257,197,000
Labor Bureau	184,484,000
Prevention of Diseases Bureau	107,175,000
Public Health Bureau	59,592,000
Quarantine	6,234,000
Other	54,769,000
Total	5,490,041,000

Population Movement

46. The restriction of free movement of the civilian population into cities, which was extended in November 1946, was again extended to 31 December 1947.

Japanese Red Cross

47. The Japanese Red Cross published the first issue of a monthly bulletin devoted to interpretations of Red Cross activities and subjects of general interest in public health and welfare. The initial distribution will be limited to Red Cross organizations and selected government and private agencies. As additional resources and materials become available sufficient copies will be published for general distribution.

SOCIAL SECURITY

48. The proposed Workers' Accident Compensation Insurance Bill was passed by the Diet on 31 March. The new law includes provisions for disability and invalidity resulting from occupational duties and will supersede the Employers' Liability Insurance.

49. Changes were made in the Welfare Pension Laws and the Health Insurance Laws to prevent duplication and yet not eliminate health and invalidity coverage beyond the limitations of Workers' Accident Compensation Insurance Laws.

50. The appeal system for each insurance law was decentralized and simplified so that fair hearings and unbiased decision could be obtained from local referees. Under the previous laws little use was made of the Government-dominated appeal system.

51. Insurance systems created by the Japanese Government prior to the Occupation which may be characterized as social insurance or related thereto and are still in operation are as follows:

- (1) Health Insurance is compulsory for certain industrial, mining, commercial and transportation employees. It pays limited cash benefits during incapacitation and provides medical, dental and maternity care and funeral expenses.
- (2) National Health Insurance is an extension of the Health Insurance. It sponsors voluntary health associations supported by members' premiums and a government subsidy, and provides medical care and hospitalization to the rural population.
- (3) Seamen's Insurance is a composite social insurance program for seamen with provisions for medical care, limited cash benefits to the insured for sickness, invalidity due to occupational accidents, old age and funeral expenses.
- (4) The Welfare Pension Insurance Act is a compulsory system covering practically the same groups as the Health Insurance. It provides cash benefits for old age and permanent disability and aids survivors of deceased workers.
- (5) Employers' Liability Insurance is a system of compensation for occupational disabilities providing medical care and cash benefits to injured workers

in engineering, construction and lumber industries and assistance to survivors of such workers.

- (6) Post-office Insurance and Annuities are two programs administered by the Ministry of Communications and comparable to the usual life and endowment or retirement commercial policies. Due to their extremely wide application (over 91,000,000 policies with more than ¥ 26,000,000,000 face-value are currently effective), they have important bearing on the various social insurance programs.
- (7) The Government Personnel Mutual Aid Association is a program created within 27 government organizations such as the various ministries, police department and teachers' association for the benefit of their employees.

REPATRIATION

52. Japanese repatriated from 3 to 30 March numbered 91,782 of whom 32,298 were from Dairen (Port Arthur), 5,299 from North Korea, 2,550 from Southeast Asia, 1,509 from the Netherlands East Indies, 118 from China and eight from the Ryukyus. Koreans and Ryukyans evacuated from Japan during this period totaled 266 and 1,000 respectively, as shown in chart on opposite page.

53. On 30 March an estimated 590,980 Japanese were awaiting evacuation from Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas and 74,164 from Southeast Asia, while 11,292 Koreans and Ryukyans desiring repatriation were awaiting return to their homelands from Japan.

VITAL STATISTICS

Births

54. Births in February decreased to 222,405, approximately 81 percent of the January total. The rate per 1,000 population per annum declined from 44.1 in January to 39.7 in February. The rate declined 13 percent in the city areas and nine percent in the rural areas.

Deaths

55. February deaths numbered 119,299, compared with 117,321 in January. The rate per 1,000 population per annum increased over January to 21.3. The rural death rate increased approximately 14 percent over January and the urban rate increased nine percent.

Infant Deaths

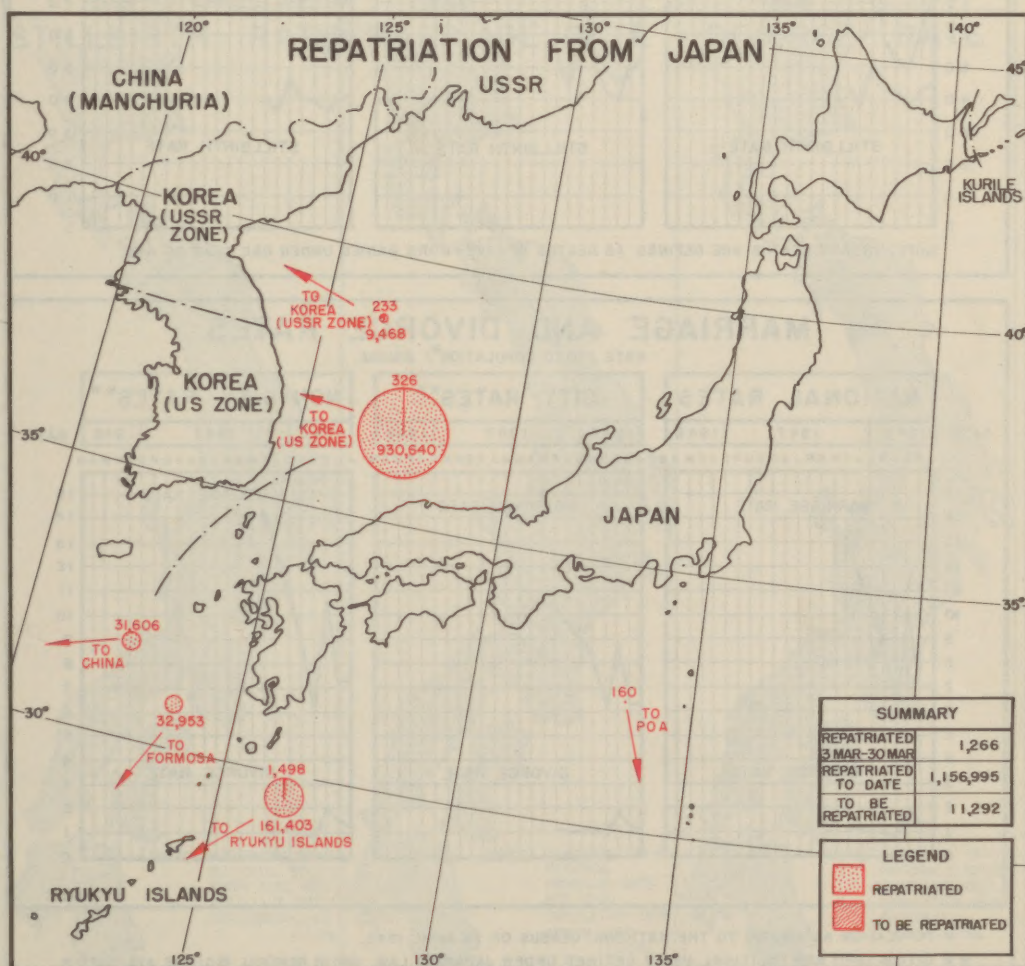
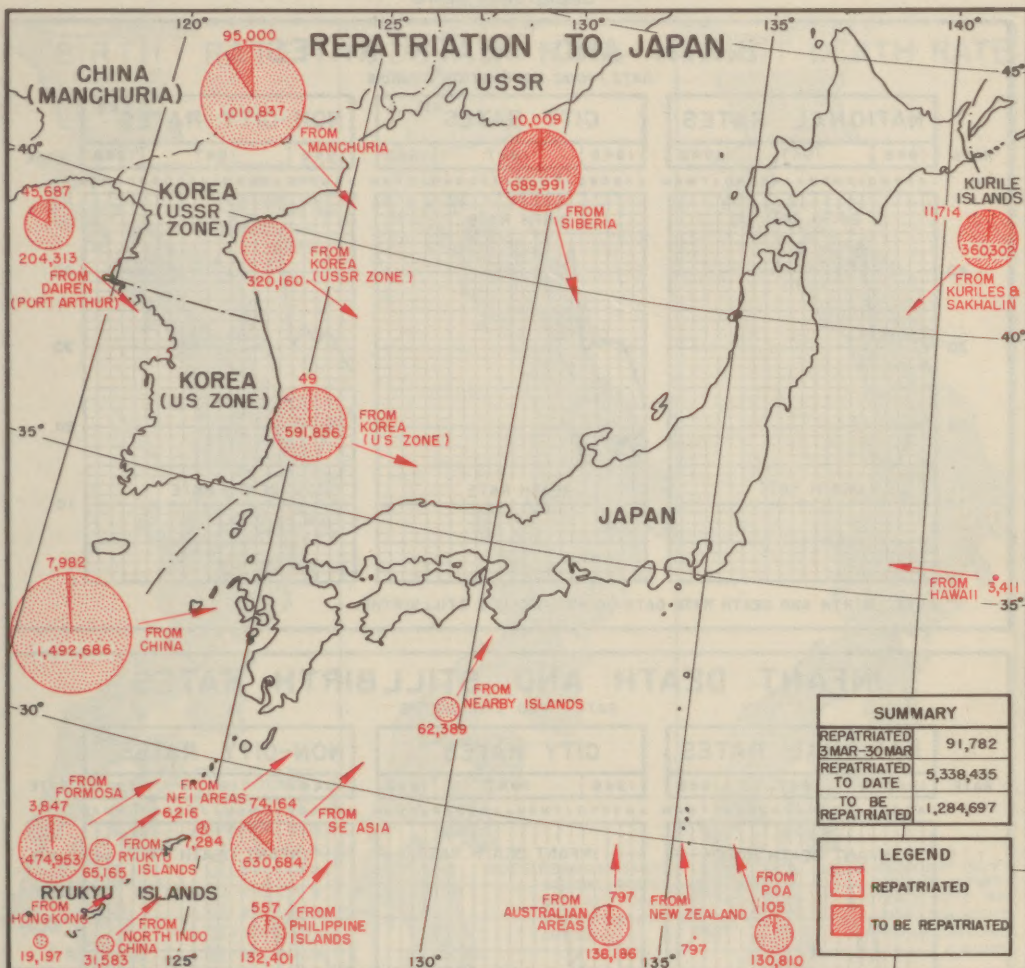
56. Infant deaths in February increased approximately 12 percent over January to 23,390. The rate per 1,000 live births per annum was 105.2, a 38-percent increase over the January rate and the highest in the past eight months. The urban infant death rate per 1,000 live births per annum was 107.9 and the rural 104.1.

Stillbirths

57. Stillbirths in February totaled 9,900, a decline from 10,309 in January. The rate of stillbirths per 1,000 live births per annum was 44.5, an increase of approximately 18 percent over the January rate. The rate in the urban areas increased 25 percent over January and 14 percent in the rural areas.

REPATRIATION

STATUS ON 30 MARCH 1947



SOURCE: SCAP.

GHQ · SCAP

JAPAN · MAR 47

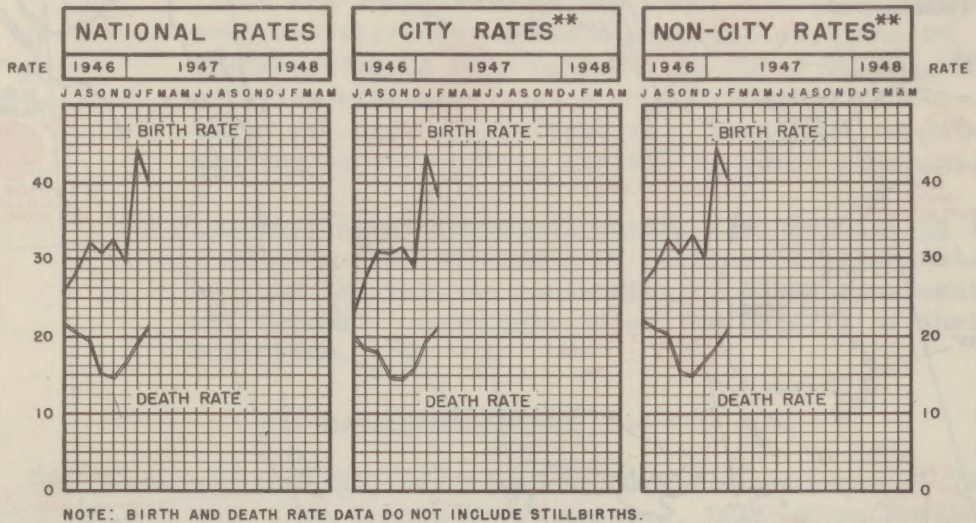
NUMBER 93

VITAL STATISTICS

SINCE JULY 1946

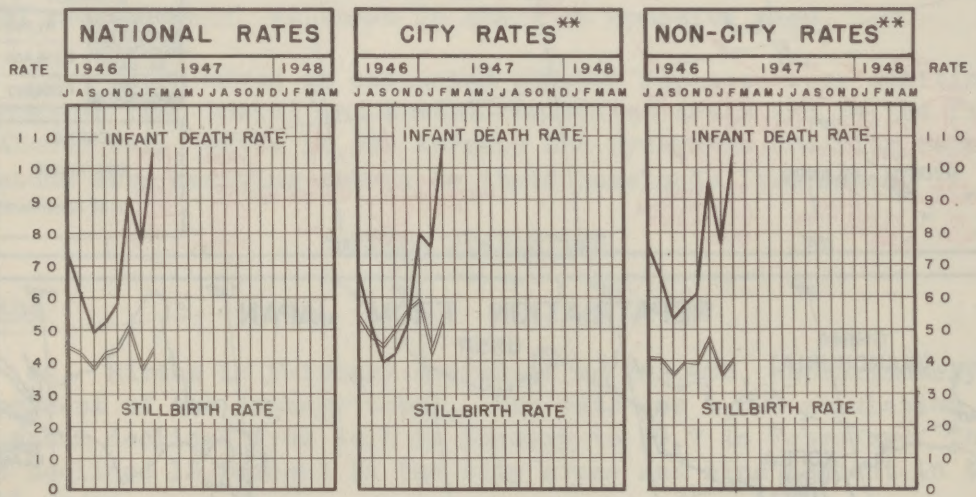
BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

RATE / 1000 POPULATION*/ANNUM



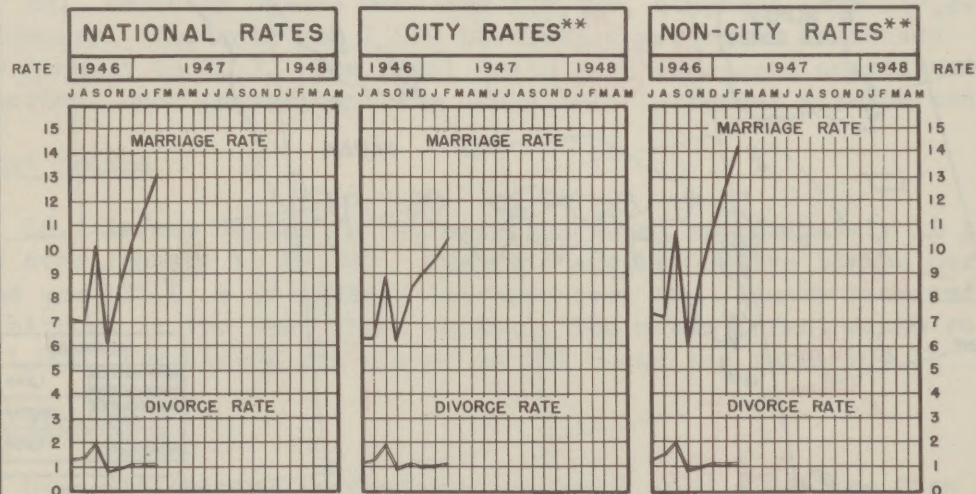
INFANT DEATH AND STILLBIRTH RATES

RATE / 1000 LIVE BIRTHS



MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES

RATE / 1000 POPULATION*/ANNUM



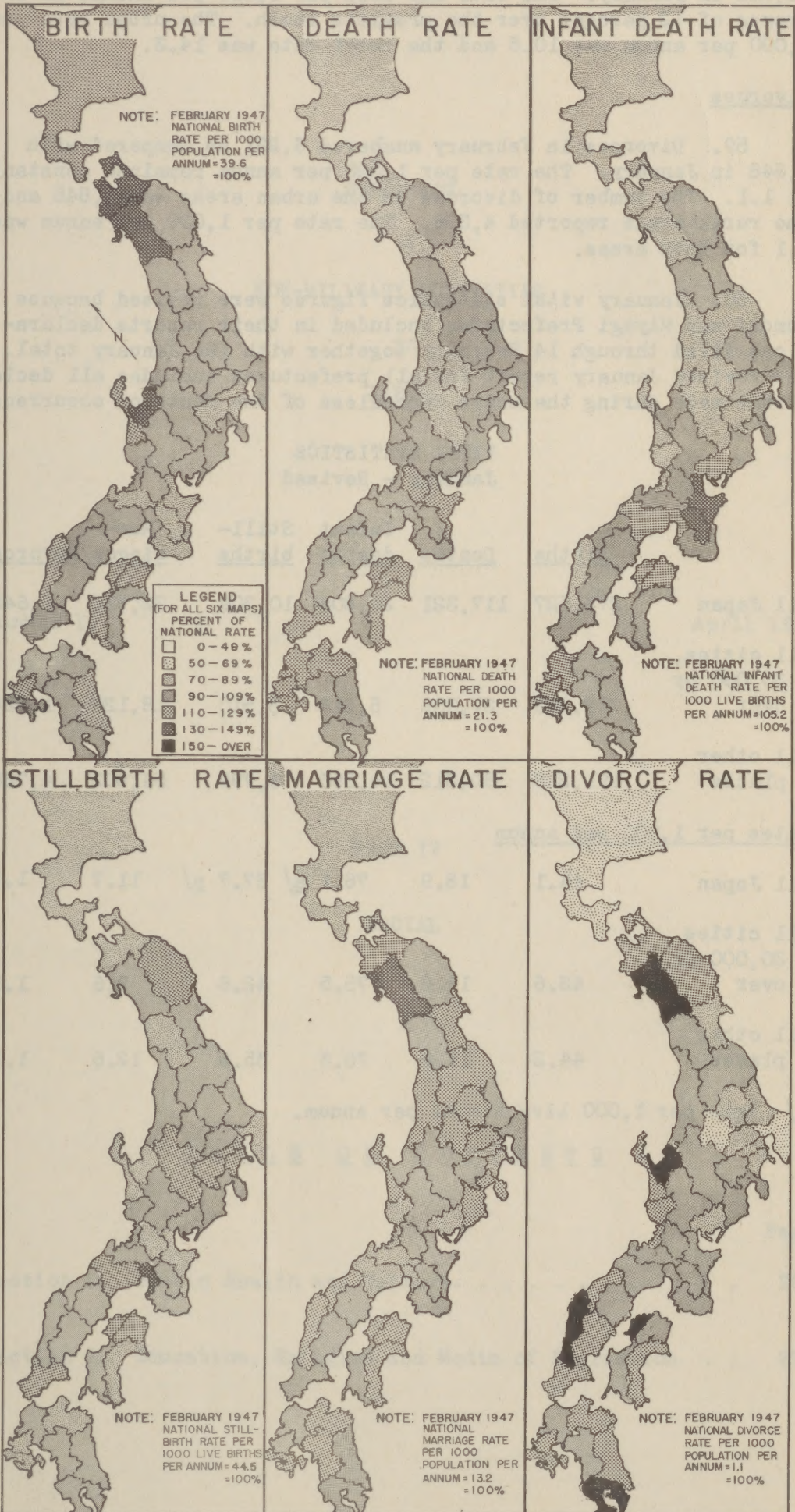
* POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE NATIONAL CENSUS OF 26 APRIL 1946.

** CITIES (SHI) ARE POLITICAL UNITS DEFINED UNDER JAPANESE LAW, AND IN GENERAL INCLUDE ALL CITIES AND TOWNS OF MORE THAN 30,000 POPULATION.

SOURCE: CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

PREFECTURAL VITAL STATISTICS

FEBRUARY 1947*



* POPULATION AS REPORTED IN THE NATIONAL CENSUS OF 26 APRIL 1946.
SOURCE: CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Marriages

58. February marriages numbered 73,833 as compared with 72,722 in January. The rate was 13.2 per 1,000 per annum, an increase of 12 percent over the previous month. The urban rate per 1,000 per annum was 10.5 and the rural rate was 14.3.

Divorces

59. Divorces in February numbered 6,221 as compared with 6,648 in January. The rate per 1,000 per annum remained constant at 1.1. The number of divorces in the urban areas was 1,845 and the rural areas reported 4,376. The rate per 1,000 per annum was 1.1 for both areas.

60. January vital statistics figures were revised because Aomori and Miyagi Prefectures included in their reports declarations filed through 14 February together with the January total. The revised January report for all prefectures includes all declarations made during the month regardless of the month of occurrence.

VITAL STATISTICS January - Revised

	<u>Births</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Infant deaths</u>	<u>Still- births</u>	<u>Mar- riages</u>	<u>Divorces</u>
All Japan	273,527	117,321	20,808	10,309	72,722	6,648
All cities, 30,000 or over	82,309	37,009	6,212	3,510	18,120	1,888
All other places	191,218	80,312	14,596	6,799	54,602	4,760
<u>Rates per 1,000 per annum</u>						
All Japan	44.1	18.9	76.1 <u>a/</u>	37.7 <u>a/</u>	11.7	1.1
All cities 30,000 or over	43.6	19.6	75.5	42.6	9.6	1.0
All other places	44.2	18.6	76.3	35.6	12.6	1.1

a/ Rate per 1,000 live births per annum.